NEWPORT MERCURY.

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Cincinnati.

THE Members of the RHODE-ISLAND STATE SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI, are hereby notified that the Annual *Meeting* of said Society for the choice of Officers and for celebrating the Anniversary of American Independance, will be holden at NEWPORT, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of July next.

A general and punctual attendance is requested at X o'clock A. M. at the *State*-House.—Members of other States, who may be present, are respectfully invited to Dine.

By Order of the Standing Committee,
WILLIAM ALLEN, *Sec'ry.*
Providence, June 6, 1810.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

Ephraim Bowen, jun.

GRAND-MASTER.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the GRAND LODGE of the most Ancient and Honourable Society of free and accepted Masons of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be holden at NEWPORT, on MONDAY, the 25th inst, at 9 o'clock A. M. in order to transact the necessary business, and to celebrate the Feast of St. John the Baptist: when and where the Officers and Members thereof, and also the Members of Lodges under its jurisdiction, and visiting Brethren, are invited to attend.

By Order,
OTIS AMMIDON, *Grand Sec'ry.*
Providence, June 8, 5810.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of SARAH SANDS & Co. is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved.—All persons to whom they are indebted, are requested to call at No. 90, Thames-street, and receive their dues; and those indebted are solicited to make immediate payment.

SARAH SANDS,
MARY THURSTON.
Newport, June 15, 1810.

Mrs. SANDS,

RETURNS her thanks to those who have favoured her with their custom, and begs leave to inform them she has on hand a handsome assortment of fashionable millinary and fancy GOODS, consisting of figur'd and plain leno's, silk and cotton shawls, cotton armlets and laces, black and white lace veils and handkerchiefs, long and short white kid gloves, black and white crapes, figured ditto. An elegant assortment of Ribbons and Artificial Flowers; hair bands and braids; tortoise shell combs. She likewise has constantly on hand a handsome and fashionable assortment of Bonnets, Caps and Turbans.

Newport, June 15, 1810.

TURKS-ISLAND SALT.

SUCH persons as intend to send Vessels to Turks-Island for Salt, may have an opportunity of making contracts for that article with the subscribers at cash prices at the time of delivery, and for which drafts on America at an accommodating sight will be taken in payment.

MEIN & ROGERS,
No. 77, Thames street.
Newport, June 16, 1810.

The Progressive Company,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR GRAINARY & GROCERY STORE, TO THEIR STORE, No. 31 LONG WHARF.

(Formerly occupied by the late Mr. Woodward.)

WHERE they offer for Sale on very accommodating terms for cash or approved credit, a very general and extensive assortment of *GROCERIES*, among which are:—10 Hogsheads 3d proof St. Croix Rum: 5 pipes Gin: 10 hhds. Melasses: 20 chests Campoy Tea: 10 do. Souchong ditto. 5 do Bohea ditto: 25 boxes brown *Sugar*: 15 do. white ditto: 20 do. Raisins: 20 do. Chocolate: 20 do. *Soap*. 15 kegs Ginger: 10 crates Crockery Ware: 40 bushels white beans: 3000 bushels Exuma, Turks-Island, Liverpool and Bonavista Salt.—*Just received*, 50 bbls. fresh superfine Flour of the most approved inspection.

A constant supply of Rye and Indian Corn; Rye and Indian Meal; wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL, *jun.* AGENT
Newport, June 16, 1810.

WE the Subscribers having been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *James M'Conachie*, late of Newport, deceased; represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings within said term for that purpose.

JOB TOWNSEND,
JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ANNA M'CONACHIE, *Adm'x.*
Newport, June 4, 1810.

Sale at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, June 27 1810, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

TWO Valuable House LOTS, belonging to the Bank of Rhode-Island situated in Washington Square.—Conditions liberal, which will be made known at time and place of Sale.

RHODES & CAHOONE, *Auc'rs.*
Newport, June 15, 1810.

Newport Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the half-yearly dividend will be declared and paid on *MONDAY*, the 2d day of July next, to those who (by the books of the Bank) appear to be Stockholders on the 25th inst.

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*
Newport, June 16, 1810.

John M. Mansfield,

Has just received and for Sale at his Shoe-Store, No. 141, Thames street.

A HANDSOME Assortment of SHOES, among which are a few dozen of Ladies elegant kid Slippers: a general assortment of ladies, misses and childrens *Shoes*: children's morocco Boots: a few dozen of stuff shoes, suitable for old ladies: gentlemen's New-York made seal-skin shoes and pumps. An assortment of Trunks. Silver mounted and plated horse whips: tandem ditto: large worked handles, silver mounted and plated switch ditto: ladies silver mounted and plated do: sewing silk by the pound, assorted colours: Ravens Duck by the piece: florentine Sattin of an excellent quality, for gentlemen's wear. *Also*, 50 boxes fresh bloom Raisins, by the box or larger quantity: New-York leather: boot cord and webbing: silk shoe ties: leather shoe binding by the piece, &c. &c. Those who purchase Morocco shoes by the quantity, may be supplied at the manufactory prices, by applying at the above store.

Newport, June 13, 1810.

☞ READ THIS.

12,000 *Dollars for 5 Dollars 50 Cents.*

THE Lottery for the Cultivation of VINES in the United States, which will positively commence drawing in Philadelphia the 29th October next, presents the following Scheme, viz:—1 Prize of 12,000 Dollars; 1 of 8000; 1 of 4000; 2 of 2000; 1 of 1500; 8 of 1000; 10 of [illegible] 12 of 200; 30 of 50; 102 of 50; 200 of [illegible] besides a larger number of smaller prizes. Present price of Tickets 5 Dolls. 50 Cts. but will soon rise. Orders for the above Tickets will receive immediate attention at the Exchange and Lottery Office of J. C. SHAW, who pays all prizes on Tickets sold in his Office. Tickets in the Methodist Chapel Lottery for which Cash has been paid at this Office; will be re taken and the money refunded. Prize Tickets in the 7th class of the Hatfield Bridge Lottery and the Union College Lottery taken in payment for Tickets in the Vine Lottery. A weekly List of the drawing of Union College Lottery is regularly received which may be examined gratuitously by any person interested.

Orders from the country, post-paid, will receive particular attention and the fate of the fortunate numbers immediately notified.

J. C. SHAW.
Exchange & Lottery Office, }
No. 118 Thames-street. }
Newport, June 15, 1810.

New Goods.

A HANDSOME Supply of New and fashionable DRY GOODS, just received and offered for Sale, cheap, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
Newport, June 1, 1810.

TO BE SOLD, without reserve, At PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, June 28, 1810.

THE HOUSE and Lot, now occupied by *Benjamin Wightman*, next west of the Methodist Chapel:—The Lot is 54 feet front on Marlborough-street and 120 feet on Charles-street. The House has 5 rooms on the lower floor, a wash room, a good cellar and an excellent well of water in the yard. The House is very convenient.—*Also*, A House Lot next west of said House, fronting on *Marlborough*-street 16 feet. and on Charles street 32 feet.—Conditions made known at the the time and place of sale.—For further particulars enquire of BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN, living on the premises.

Newport. June 8, 1810.

Seven Stores to Let, *ON JAMES PERRY's Wharf.*

THESE Stores are in excellent repair and stand above high water mark are calculated for Salt and Grain, and for Storing Dry or West-India Goods.—One of the above Stores is calculated for a Grocery, and is equally as good a stand, and as well calculated for that purpose, either wholesale or retail as any in the town.—*Also*, One Cooper's Shop and one Blacksmith's Shop and Tools.—All of which will be rented reasonably.—Enquire of

JAMES PERRY.
Newport, June 8, 1810.

TO LET,

THE STORE north of that occupied by *Wm. S. Nichols.*—For terms apply to

EDWARD EASTON.
Newport, May 1, 1810.

American Cotton Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BEDTICKS Shirtings, Stripes, Ginghams, Plads, Chex and Shambrays.—Warp and Filling white, black, blue, slated and silver, grey; knitting cotton; white and coloured threads; in skeins and balls; candle wicks, &c. &c.—Of the above Goods, each of their various kinds and qualities, are received from the Factory of Messrs. ALMY & BROWN, Providence; whose Goods are so well known by their excellent qualties, and for Sale by

James Hammond,

No. 104. Thames-Street, NEWPORT.

WHO has just received an additional supply of DRY GOODS generally among which with his former stock, are 4 and 6-4 plain white cambricks; 3 4 and 6-4 twilled and plain black do.; printed and linen do.; dimity and cambric do.; white and fancy vest patterns; Washington sir pes and cotton cassimeres: English plain and coloured nankeens: India plain and blue do.: American Russia, linen and cotton diapers: black and olive velvets of a very superior quality: India stripes and chex: do. cottons: do. long cloths, (a cot on cloth very fine, thick and wide): black and other coloured florence silks: India lustrings and sattins: Canton and Italian crapes: sarsnets and modes: a few peices of German linens: gentlemen's and ladies white and colour'd silk and cotton hose: gentlemen's plain white worsted do.: buff and blue, corded and plad ginghams: turtle shell ivory and horn combs: plain and twill'd tapes: twill'd and plain cotton shawls: bandannoe and twill'd silk handkerchiefs: black, white, pink and lelack Barcelona do.: common and fine pins: suspenders; tiffany, crape and paper fans, with a variety of other articles usually to be had in a Dry Goods store.

Newport, May 25, 1810.

New Goods.

A great variety of New Summer GOODS is just received, and for Sale at No. 88 Thames-Street by

James Mumford,

Among which are the following, viz:—

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; Cassimeres; linen and cotton Cambricks; Linens; cotton Shirting; silk and cotton Shawls; cotton Scarfs, (or long shawls); Ginghams, a great variety; India Lustrings and Sattins; Calcoes; Checks; Cottons, blue and yellow Nankeens; black Crape; silk Gloves, long and short; silk and cotton pocket Handkerchiefs; corded Ginghams; summer Vesting; bandanna [illegible] Diaper; Umbrellas; Threads; Laces, &c.

For Sale.—An excellent Chaise; made of the best materals.

Newport, June 1, 1810.

Removal.

P. O. Richmond,

Informs the Public

THAT he has removed to the Store formerly occupied by Messrs: *Gibbs & Channing*, No. 153, Thames-street, nearly opposite his former stand, where he is now opening. (in addition to his former stock) an extensive assortment of European and India GOODS, of the latest importations, comprising almost every article in demand, which he will sell *for Cash only*, lower than can be purchased in any store in Newport.

N. B. He will be constantly receiving additional supplies of seasonable Goods.

Newport, May 1, 1810.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE convenient HOUSE on the Hill situated at the corner of Belvue and Beach streets, with a large Garden.—immediate possession given.—For terms apply

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.
Newport March 22, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A LOT of LAND with the Dwelling-House thereon standing, situated on the street leading from Thames-street to *Job Sherman's* Wharf. Said House is well calculated for two families. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to

SAMUEL WATSON.
Newport, June 8, 1810.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Hartford Superior Court, Feb. Term, 1810.

UPON the petition of JEREMIAH SMITH, of Hartford in said county, shewing to this Court, that he has always sustained a fair character for probity and industry, and is not justly chargeable with idleness or mismanagement in his affairs, but through inevitable misfortune has become insolvent, and has not conveyed away any of his estate with intent to defraud his creditors: That he is indebted to several persons in the state of Rhode-Island, &c. and praying this court to decree and adjudge him an insolvent debtor within the act entitled "An act to authorise the Superior Court to grant relief in certain cases of insolvency," and grant him the relief provided for insolvent debtors by said act, &c. as by petition on file dated February 10, 1810.

It is thereupon ordered by this Court, that the petitioner give notice of the pendency of said petition, in two news-papers, viz.—one printed in Providence, and another printed in Newport, in the state of Rhode-Island, three weeks successively, ending three weeks before the next Superior Court, to be holden at Hartford, in and for the county of Hartford, on the first Tuesday of September next, that the creditors of the petitioner may then and there appear and defend in said cause, which is continued to said September next

THOMAS CHESTER, *Clerk.*
Hartford, (Connecticut) May 18, 1810.

THE JOHN ADAMS ARRIVED.

THIS Vessel has at last arrived from France, and the despatches by her have been published. They will arrest and enchain attention.—They will convince, beyond relapse, the American people, who the men have been who have justly and impartially delineated the views and conduct of the Tyrant of France towards the United States; and who they have been, who have traiterously apologized for his conduct, or attempted to gloss it over with deception and lies.

Despatches by the John Adams.

THE *National Intelligencer* of the 15th inst. contains Twenty Official Despatches from our Ministers in France and England, received by the John Adams.—Those from Mr. Pinkney are of various dates, from the 19th February to the 2d April, 1810.—They relate principally to explanations with the British Minister respecting the blockade of the ports from the Elbe to Brest. On this subject, the Marquis Wellesley, under date of the 26th March, says, "*The blockades notified by* Great-Britain, *in May* 1806 [from the Elbe to Brest] *has never been formally withdrawn;*" *but* "*are comprehended under the more extensive restriction of the Orders of Council of 7th January, 1807.*" "*No other blockade of the ports of France was instituted by Great Britain between the 16th of May, 1806, and the 7th of January, 1807, excepting the blockade of Venice, instituted July 27, 1806, which is still in force.*"

The letters from Mr. Armstrong are of dates from the 25th January to the 16th April, 1810.

The 1st containing a proposition respecting the reciprocal revocation of the Blockading Order, and the Berlin decree, by England and France, has before been published.

The 2d. complains to the Duke of Cadore [Champagny] of an Imperial Order directing the proceeds of American property *sequestered* in Spain, to be placed in the Custom-House at Bayonne, which properly included "*the produce of the soil of the United States.*"

The 3d. relates to an abortive project, for renewing the Convention of 1800.

The 4th announces the receipt of a note from the Duke, dated 21st Feb. stating that "His Majesty [Napoleon] had decided to sell the American property seized in the ports of Spain, but that the money arising therefrom should remain in *depot!*"

The 5th, dated 10th March, is a long and spirited answer of Gen. Armstrong to the last and other notes of Champagny.—This answer we give entire, as follows:—

Gen. Armstrong to the Duke de Cadore.
Paris, 10th March, 1810.

SIR,

I HAD yesterday the honor of receiving a verbal message from your excellency, stating, that "his majesty had decided, that the American property seized in the ports of Spain should be sold, but that the money arising therefrom should remain in depot."

On receiving this information, two questions suggested themselves—

1st. Whether this decision was, or was not, extended to ships, as well as to cargoes? and 2d. Whether the money arising from the sales which might be made under it, would, or would not, be subject to the issue of the pending negociation?

The gentleman charged with the delivery of your message not having been instructed to answer these questions, it becomes my duty to present them to your excellency, and to request a solution of them. Nor is it less a duty, on my part, to examine the ground on which his majesty has been pleased to take this decision, which I understand to be that of *reprisal*, suggested for the first time in the note you did me the honor to write to me on the 14th ultimo. In the 4th paragraph of this note, it is said, that "His majesty could not have calculated on the measures taken by the United States, who, having *no grounds* of complaint against France, have comprised her in their acts of exclusion, and since the month of May last have prohibited the entry into their ports of French vessels, by subjecting them to confiscation."

It is true that the United States have since the 20th of May last forbidden the entry of French vessels into their harbours—and it is also true that the penalty of confiscation attaches to the violation of this law. But in what respect does this offend France? Will she refuse to us the right of regulating commerce within our own ports? Or will she deny that the law in question is a regulation merely municipal? Examine it both as to object and means—what does it more than forbid American ships from going into the ports of France, and French ships from coming into those of the United States? And why this prohibition? To avoid injury and insult; to escape that lawlessness, which is declared to be "a forced consequence of the decrees of the British Council." If then its object be purely defensive, what are its means? Simply a *law*, previously and generally promulgated, *operating* solely within the territory of the United States, and punishing alike the infractors of it, whether citizens of

the said States, or others. And what is this but the exercise of a right, common to all nations, of excluding at their will foreign commerce, and of enforcing that exclusion? Can this be deemed a wrong to France? Can this be regarded as a legitimate cause of reprisal on the part of a power, who makes it the first duty of nations to defend their sovereignty, and who even denationalizes the ships of those who will not subscribe to the opinion.

But it has been said that the "United States had nothing to complain of against France."

Was the capture and condemnation of a ship, driven on the shores of France by stress of weather and the perils of the sea—nothing? Was the seizure and sequestration of many cargoes brought to France in ships violating no law and admitted to regular entry at the imperial custom houses—nothing? Was the violation of our maritime rights, consecrated as they have been by the solemn forms of a public treaty—nothing? In a word, was it nothing that our ships were burnt on the high seas, without other offence than that of belonging to the United States; or other apology, than was to be found in the enhanced safety of the perpetrator? Surely if it be the duty of the United States to resent the theoretical usurpations of the British Orders of Nov. 1807, it cannot be less their duty to *complain* of the daily and practical outrages on the part of France! It is indeed true that were the people of the United States destitute of policy, of honor, and of energy, (as has been insinuated) they might have adopted a system of discrimination between the two great belligerents; they might have drawn imaginary lines between the first and second aggressor; they might have resented in the one a conduct to which they tamely submitted in the other, and in this way have patched up a compromise between honor and interest, equally weak and disgraceful. But such was not the course they pursued, and it is perhaps a necessary consequence of the justice of their measures, that they are at this day an independent nation. But I will not press this part of my subject; it would be affrontful to your excellency (knowing as you do, that there are not less than one hundred American ships within his majesty's possession, or that of his allies) to multiply proofs, that the U. States have grounds of complaint against France.

My attention is necessarily called to another part of the same paragraph, which immediately follows the quotation already made.—"As soon," says your excellency, "as his majesty was informed of this measure, (the non-intercourse law) it became his duty to retaliate upon the American vessels, not only within his own territories, but also within the countries under his influence. In the ports of Holland, Spain, Italy and Naples, the American vessels have been seized, because the *Americans had seized French vessels.*"

Those remarks divide themselves into the following heads:

1st. The right of His Majesty to seize and confiscate American vessels, within his own territories.

2d. The right to do so within the territories of his allies; and

3d. The reason of that right, viz. "*because Americans had seized French vessels.*"

The first of these subjects has been already examined; and the second must be decided like the first, since his majesty's rights, within the limits of his ally, cannot be greater than within his own.—If then it has been shewn, that the non-intercourse law was merely defensive in its object; that it was not intended to guard against that state of violence which unhappily prevailed; that it was restricted in its operation to the territory of the United States, and that it was duly promulgated there and in Europe before execution. It will be almost unnecessary to repeat, that a law of such description cannot authorise a measure of reprisal, equally sudden and silent in its enactment and application, founded on no previous wrong, productive of no previous complaint, and operating beyond the limits of His Majesty's territories and within those of sovereigns, who had even *invited* the commerce of the United States to their ports.

It is therefore the third subject only, *the reason of the right*, which remains to be examined; and with regard to it I may observe, that if the alledged fact which forms this reason be unfounded, the reason itself fails and the right with it. In this view of the business I may be permitted to enquire, when and where any seizure of a French vessel has taken place under the non-intercourse law? and at the same time to express my firm persuasion, that no such seizure has been made: a persuasion founded alike on the silence of the government and of the journals of the country, and still more on the positive declaration of several well informed and respectable persons who have left America as late as the 26th of December last. My conclusion therefore is—that no French vessel having violated the law, no seizure of such vessel has occurred, and that the report which has reached Paris is probably founded on a circumstance altogether unconnected with the non-intercourse law or its operation.

Though far from wishing to prolong this letter, I cannot close it without remarking the great and sudden change wrought in His Majesty's sentiments with regard to the defensive system adopted by the United States. The law, which is now believed to furnish ground for reprisal, was first communicated to His Majesty in June or July last, and certainly did not *then* excite any suspicion or feeling unfriendly to the American government. Far from this, its communication was immediately followed by overtures of accomodation, which, though productive of no positive arrangements, did not make matters worse than they found them.

On the 22d of August last I was honored with a full exposition of the views and principles which had governed, and which should continue to govern His Majesty's policy in relation to the United States, and in *this* we do not find the slightest trace of complaint against the provisions of the law in question.

At a period later than the 22d of August, an American ship, destined to a port of Spain, was captured by a French privateer. An appeal was made to His Majesty's minister of war, who, having submitted the case, received orders to *liberate all American vessels destined to Spanish ports, which had not violated the Imperial decrees.*

Another American ship, at a point of time still later than the capture of the preceding, was brought into the port of Bayonne, but *having violated no law* of His Majesty, was acquitted by his council of prizes; and lastly,

In the long conversation I had the honor of holding with your Excellency on the 25th of January, no idea of reprisal was maintained by you nor suspected by me; but on the contrary, in speaking of the seizure of American property in Spain, you expresly declared, that it was not a *confiscation.*

Can proofs more conclusive, that from the first promulgation of the law down to the 25th of January last, nothing in the nature of reprisal was contemplated by His Majesty?

What circumstance may have since occurred to produce a change in his opinion, I know not; but the confidence I feel in the open and loyal policy of His Majesty, altogether excludes the idea, that the rule was merely found for the occasion, and made to justify seizures, not otherwise justifiable.

I pray your Excellency to accept,

&c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the Duke of Cadore, minister of Exterior Relations.

[*The remainder of the Documents being highly important, we give them entire.*]

Extract of a letter from General Armstrong to Mr. Smith, dated Paris, the 4th April, 1810.

After seven weeks detention in England, the John Adams has at length got back to France. She arrived in the roads of Havre on the 28th ultimo.

I informed Mr. Champagny, 1st. that Mr. Pinkney had not been able to send by this conveyance the result of his application to the British government concerning the blockades of France prior to the Berlin decree; but that he hoped to be able to send it in a few days by another conveyance; and 2d. that if he (Mr. Champagny) had any thing to communicate which would have the effect of changing the present relations of the two countries, and which he wished to be early known to the government of the United States, he would do well to let me know it within 24 hours, as the messenger would leave Paris within that time. To this message I received from him the following answer: That "for some days past nothing in the nature of business and unconnected with the marriage of the Emperor could be transacted; and that for some days to come the same cause of delay would continue to operate; that my letters were still before the Emperor, and that he would seize the first moment to get some decision in relation to them." Thus you see every thing is yet in air.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to General Armstrong, dated London, 23d March, 1810.

DEAR SIR,

Although I have detained the corvette much longer than I wished I am not yet able to send you the result of my application to this government concerning the British blockades of France prior to the Berlin decree. I expect to receive it in a very few days, and will immediately forward it to you by Mr. Lee, by the way of Morlaix, for it seems that the French government will not permit a messenger to land at any other port.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. PINKNEY.

His Excellency Gen. Armstrong.

Extract of a letter from General Armstrong to Mr. Smith, dated Paris, 7th April, 1810.

"The Emperor left Paris two days ago for St. Cloud, whence he goes to Compeigne, where he will remain till Easter. It is not probable that I shall have an answer to my propositions till he returns to Paris. The day before he set out he gave me a ship to carry myself and family to the United States. The minister recommended that I should not pin myself down to any day as to departure, *as circumstances might make it proper for me to stay somewhat longer than I now intended.* The treaty between France and Holland was ratified the 30th March, and will be published this day in Holland. I am assured that it contains the following article:

"Toutes les marchandises venues sur les batimens Americains entres dans les ports de la Hollande depuis le 1er Janvier, 1809, seront mis sous le sequestre et appartiendront a la France pour en disposer selon les circonstances et les relations politiques avec les Etats Unis." * You will see by the copy enclosed of a decree of the king of Naples, that he has put his gains beyond the reach of negociation. The ports of Prussia are opened to our commerce. Avoid both Prussia and Denmark till you have other assurances."

Naples, 12 March, 1810.

Joachim Napoleon, King of the Two Sicilies,

* "All the merchandise conveyed into the ports of Holland on board American vessels, since the first day of January, 1809, shall be put under sequestration, subject to the disposition of France, according to circumstances, and the political relations with the United States."

has decreed and does decree that which follows:

Art. 1. In conformity to the orders which we have received from Paris, the 21st of December, 1809, we declare confiscated the American vessels whose names are subjoined; that is to say:

The Augustus, Hercules, Zephyr, Sophia, Romp, Two Betseys, Kite, Quakey and Betsey, Mary, capt. Derby, Syren, Emily, capt. Waterman, Francis, Hound, Peace, Victory, Dove, Urania, Fortune, William, Nancy, Maria, Hamilton, Phœnix, Ousitonick, Rose and Mary, Orozimbo, Amherst, Mary-Ann, Louisiana and the John.

Art. 2. Such of the cargoes of the said vessels as have not yet been sold, as well as the ships, are hereby directed to be disposed of at public sale, by the Minister Administrator-General of the indirect duties, and under the inspection of our Minister of Finances: or may be otherwise sold, at private sale, by the said Minister, as he shall judge most conducive to our interests.

Art. 3. The proceeds of these sales shall be deposited in a particular bank, to be hereafter employed as we shall judge convenient.

Art. 4. If any of the captors of the aforesaid vessels have claims upon them which they may think proper to advance they are authorised to present and explain their pretensions in relation to the same: and we shall decide thereupon, in pursuance of the report which we shall cause to be made to us by our Minister of the finances and the Minister of the marine and of war, after having taken the opinion of a commission composed of one of the administrator generals of indirect duties, of one member of the council of maritime prizes, and of one officer of the marine.

Our ministers of the finances, of war, and of the marine, are charged, as far as it concerns them respectively, with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) JOACHIM NAPOLEON.

SIR, *Paris, 16 April, 1810.*

The John Adams being yet detained, I am able to inform you, that on the 11th instant the Emperor directed the sale of all the American vessels taken in the ports of Spain, and that the money arising therefrom, should be placed in his *caissee privee.* He has also refused to give up the *Hero*, and has ordered that the case be brought before the council of prizes where condemnation necessarily awaits it. I send a copy of a note upon which this last order was taken, and another relating to our business in Naples, and am, sir, with very high consideration,

Your most obedient

And very humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Hon. R. Smith, &c.

SIR, *Paris, 20 March 1810.*

The United States, wishing to fulfil their engagements to the holders of their public debt in Holland, but unable from the present state of commerce to do so by the ordinary mode of remitting bills of exchange, found it necessary to enter into contracts with certain merchants of the said States, to make remittance in *tobacco.* A cargo of this article was accordingly put on board of the American ship Hero, and despatched for the port of Tonningen in Denmark, with orders that the net proceeds should be placed in the hands of the American bankers in Amsterdam for the purpose above-mentioned. The passage having been uncommonly stormy, the ship much damaged, and the crew quite exhausted, the captain believed it to be his duty, on the principle of self preservation, to enter the first port he could make. He accordingly entered that of the Texel and, after having taken on board two pilots, and being within the fourth buoy was captured by a boat belonging to a French privateer. Besides the customary papers, all of which are in rule, the Hero sailed under a certificate, granted by the government, that the voyage was undertaken for the purpose of effecting a *national remittance.*

I have thought, sir, that the peculiarity of these circumstances made it proper for me to ask a special decision of his Majesty on this case, and with this view I have the honor of offering to your Excellency the present representation.

Accept, sir, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency The Duke of Cadore.

Paris, March 21, 1810.

SIR—I had yesterday the honor of stating to your Excellency the case of the American ship Hero, and requesting thereon his majesty's decision. I have now that of informing you that a number of American ships coming directly from the United States to the port of Naples, under a promise of protection from his majesty the king have notwithstanding been seized and their cargoes sold "for the benefit of the fisc." Nor does the injury stop here. Though thus deprived of all means of subsisting themselves, the captains have been obliged to subsist the crews (amounting to nearly 300 men) and are now menaced with a farther exaction for port charges.—This, in the strong language of one of the sufferers is literally to strip them naked, and then to demand from them the expence of doing so. As the Consular agent of the United States at Naples has made several unavailing representations on this subject to the king and as he has reason to believe that the system of which this treatment is a branch emanates from his Majesty the Emperor, it becomes my duty to submit the facts to your Excellency, and to seek, through your intervention, such correction of the evil as humanity and justice may conspire to dictate.—A remark which equally applies to the crews of the ships captured in Spain and Naples, is, that should the vessels to which they belong be confiscated, means ought to be afforded them of returning to their country. In this event, therefore, I have to propose to your Excellency that two or more ships be put at the disposition of the nearest American Consul, and permitted to sail for the United States under bond, for the amount of their valuations respectively.

I am sir, &c. (Signed)

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

H. E. the Duke of Cadore.

By the last Mails.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, JUNE 15.

THE public have now before them the despatches received by the John Adams. They add little to the information previously received; but they place that information in the most unquestionable shape, by giving it an official stamp.—Some hope might have been entertained, that our frigate would not have been suffered to depart with such unwelcome intelligence. But even that hope is now dissipated; and nothing remains but the manifestation of the naked purpose of the French government to pursue what it considers its line of interest, without regarding our interests or rights. It is *possible*, that previous to the departure of General Armstrong, some amicable propositions may be made; but they ought not *to be expected*, much less *relied on.*

National Intelligencer.

On the 31 February official notice was given to Mr. Bourne, the American Consul at Amsterdam, "that no American vessel whatever would be admitted into the ports of Holland.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, JUNE 18.

A letter from Naples of the 23d of March, to a gentleman of this city, (which letter we have seen,) says "All American property here has been confiscated, including the vessels, and will be sold at Public Auction in a few days."

Capt. Long, of the schooner Rosie, arrived at Baltimore in 42 days from Gluckstadt, informs that all American property in Holland, and all other places under the dominion of Bonaparte, is either already, or inevitably will be condemned. The ships and property in the Danish ports are liberated, but nothing can pass the lines in the interior: a great many American vessels sailed from Tonningen for St. Petersburg—such as have sailed with their cargoes paid no duties. The Danish privateers take every thing on suspicion, and they are certainly condemned if seen or known to have been in British convoy.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JUNE 21.

THE LATEST

Intelligence from Europe, is brought by the schooner Resolution, Bates, from Plymouth (England.) London accounts were received to the 15th of May. They are not interesting from important events; nor amusing from novel discussion.

John Philip Morier, Esq. is to be his Majesty's *Secretary of Legation* to this country: he probably will be received, and a gentleman sent to the Court of St. James's, with powers equally limited.

Sir Francis Burdett remained a prisoner in the Tower, where he was employed in answering addresses from the freeholders of Middlesex. He was waiting the decision of his case by law. Petitions had been presented to the House of Commons by the Livery of London, and the Borough of Reading for the liberation of Sir Francis and Mr. Gale Jones; the first was rejected by a majority of 92, the second being more temperate in its language, was suffered to lie on the table. It has been resolved after considerable discussion that the Speaker of the House, and the Sergeant at Arms, shall enter an appearance and a plea to the action of Sir Francis. Earl Moira has had a process served upon him as Lieutenant of the Tower, at the suit of Sir Francis Burdett.

The chief command of the French armies in Spain, is to be given (as before noticed) to Massena, (Prince of Esling); Ney (Duke of Elchingue) Junot, (Duke of Abrantes), and Regnier were to command under him. What have become of *Victor* and *Soult*? The report of the death of the former is probably true; we have not heard of either the *recall* or *death* of the Duke of Dalmatia.

Joseph Bonaparte is said to have joined the army before Cadiz on the 29th of April.

It is not true, as reported, that the French have evacuated Malaga: they were in possession on the 16th of April.

A rumour prevailed at Lisbon, about the 7th of May that Lord Wellington had advanced to the frontier of Portugal and intended to push on to Salamanca where the greater part of the French army, destined to attack that kingdom, was stationed. The Portuguese force consisted of about 40 000 men, well appointed, and principally commanded by English officers.

It is mentioned as a report in the Bayonne papers of the 2d April, that between 50 and 60 000 French troops were on their march to Spain.

The report that the Arch Duke Charles is to be made King of Spain, continues Joseph to be King of Italy. There seems to be an occasional exhibition of spirit on the part of the Spaniards, particularly in Catalonia, where General O'Donnald has met with success.—An advanced corps of his army commanded by the Marquis Campaverde after defeating a French division of 1300 men, has pursued them towards Barcelona and the communication between that city and the enemy is cut off in consequence.

Napoleon and his bride, who is made his Privy Counsellor, that she may not be absent from him during periods of public business, were journeying to different places for plea-

sure. They were at Dunkirk on the 10th of May, where great rejoicings in consequence had taken place.

Napoleon has published a Senatus Consultum of four articles. It provides that the territories lately taken from Holland, shall form an integral part of the French empire—which shall send five deputies to the Legislative body.

Robert Gordon, Esq. has been appointed Lieut. Governor of Bermudas, and Sir J. T. Duckworth, Governor and Commander in Chief of Newfoundland.

The Russian land forces are now in the whole composed of 671,286 men.

The Amsterdam Courier of the 4th states, that King Louis had left that capital in the morning, to meet Napoleon, who had arrived on the frontiers of Holland.

Napoleon has decorated the Archduke Charles with the Grand Ribbon of the Legion of Honour, and also with the Cross of the same Legion; "the former," says the Emperor, in a letter under his own hand, "as a tribute due to your genius as a General; the latter, to your bravery as a Soldier."

The most vigorous measures are about to be adopted by France, Prussia and Austria, to compel the Porte to accede to the continental system, or to make her pay dear for her condescension to the common enemy. The Porte on the contrary has decided in favour of England.

Earl Grey, in the House of Lords, May 7, gave notice, in an animated Speech, that on that day, three weeks, he intended to move a detailed address to his Majesty on the subject of the dignity and privileges of parliament.

KING OF ENGLAND.

A London article of May 8, observes:—"We are sorry to find, that his Majesty's total loss of sight will oblige him to undergo a painful operation, that of couching, which his physicians have recommended; every friend to his country will view with anxiety the result of an operation of such great importance."

FROM CADIZ.

Our English accounts bring news to the 1st of May. The small port of Matagorda, situated on the main land, which had been occupied by the English, was blown up and deserted on the 22d April, as was intended; after sustaining a heavy fire for two days from the enemies' batteries.—The English forces under the command of Lt. General Graham and Major General Stewart, amounted to about 10,000 men, the flower of the English army. The 44th, 87th, 88th, 79th, 94th, and 95th regiments are there, a fine Portuguese regiment, officered by the English, together with several detachments of English foot guards and one of artillery:—these, with 20,000 Spaniards, 10,000 volunteers, and 15 English ships of the line, will render the place nearly impregnable:—though the enemies advanced parties are close to the walls of the dock yard, and one battery of 40 pieces of cannon bears upon the city. In some of the batteries they have furnaces for heating shot, which oblige the English ships to keep at some distance.

Newport,

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1810.

The General Assembly of this State convened in this town on Tuesday last agreeably to adjournment, and are still in session—A particular account of their proceedings shall be given in our next.

4th July.

We are happy to learn that the anniversary of that auspicious day, which gave birth to AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, will be celebrated in this town with becoming spirit, by the disciples of WASHINGTON. An Oration will be delivered in the 2d Baptist Meeting House by Mr. LEVI TOWER.

The following arrangements have been fixed upon to be observed in the celebration of the Fourth of July next:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Independent Volunteers—Col. *Thomas Stall.*
Music and Standards.
Newport Artillery.—Capt. *Benjamin Fry.*
Militia.
Officers of the Navy.
Military Officers of the United States.
Citizens and Strangers.
Mechanic Association.
Marine Society.
Society of the Cincinnati.
Officers of the Customs.
Town-Treasurer and Town-Clerk.
Town Council, preceded by the Town-Sergeant.
Justices of the Peace.
Judges of the Courts.
Representatives in General Assembly.
State Senators.
Members of Congress.
General-Treasurer.
His Honor the Lieut. Governor.
Orator of the Day.
Clergy.
Committee of Arrangements.
Sheriff.
Marshals of the Day.

The procession to form on Washington-Square, and at half past 9 o'clock, A. M. move up the south side of the Square, down Spring-Street, through Franklin-Street, and up Thames-Street, to the Second Baptist Meeting House. After the Oration, the procession will again form in Farewell-Street, proceed down Poplar-Street, through Washington-Street, up the Long-Wharf, to Washington-Square.

WILLIAM DENNIS, Esq. Col. JAMES PERRY, and Major HORATIO S. DEXTER, Marshals of the Day.

SIMEON MARTIN, CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, DANIEL SHELDON, JAMES PERRY, BENJAMIN FRY, THOMAS D. STALL, WILLIAM DENNIS, and HORATIO S. DEXTER, the Town's Committee of Arrangements.

THE DESPATCHES

By the John Adams Frigate, have been communicated to the public with an alacrity hitherto unpractised by our democratic administration.—We presume this has been produced by a sense of the importance and decisive aspect of those documents. However pertinaciously (and for our country ruinously) the late and present administrations may have clung to France, they will now be compelled to abandon all their partialities and prejudices. They are absolutely coerced into the conviction, that we can expect neither justice nor mercy from the hand of Bonaparte.

For this melancholy truth, the merchants of the United States will have to pay upwards of twenty five millions of dollars—the sum at present under the controul of Bonaparte—a farthing of which it would be madness to expect will ever return to its rightful owners. Such being the forlorn situation of our affairs with France, and those with Great Britain being completely disjointed, a very serious and difficult duty devolves upon our government. On this account we are inclined to believe there is truth in the report, that Congress will be convened in the course of the summer.

Many circumstances had conspired to excite a suspicion that our minister in France was either afraid or unwilling to urge on that government the enormity and injustice of its conduct towards this country. We are happy to find, by the letters now communicated to the public, that Gen. Armstrong has addressed the French government in a language worthy the representative of a country professing to be free and independent.—His note of the 10th of March, is as energetic as it is just, and reflects as much honor on his spirit as his understanding. But alas, these representations, urged with so much truth and firmness, are totally unavailing against the lust of power and avarice!

Extract of a letter to the Editors from a Gentleman at Washington, dated June 15.

"Observing it to be stated in various public prints, that there is a probability, or intention of calling Congress, I can assure you that no such intention exists: that on the contrary there is almost a certainty, should nothing further occur, that Congress will not convene before the constitutional period.

"The two Spanish gentlemen, Don Juan V. Volibar and Don Joseph Yvern, said to be charged with communications from Caracca to this government, left the city this morning for Philadelphia, where they will reside for the present. They were treated with the greatest [illegible] but could not be received in any official character being charged with no documents exhibiting them as representatives of a government or nation. They were, however, assured of the most friendly wishes towards them.

N. Y. Mer. Advertiser.

MARRIED.—In this town on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr Gibson, Mr. *CALEB C. MUMFORD* to Miss *HARRIOT B. BROWN*, daughter of Capt. Arthur Brown.

DIED.—At Providence on Wednesday last, Mrs. *RUTH AMMIDON* consort of Mr. Alpheus Ammidon, in the 44th year of her age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Schooner George, Bretton, Havanna: do. Topaz, Talbot, Plymouth; sloop Golden Age, Earl, New-York.

CLEARED.

Brig German Peggy Gorton, Havanna: Sch'r Eliza, Barker, Cadiz: Sloop Eagle, Pearce, Turks-Island: sch'r Anna Maria, Chase, Washington: sloop Huntress, Davis, New-York: do. Fame, Earl, ditto: do. Philadelphia, Crane, Newbern: do. Betsey, Childs, Machias: do. Liberty, Shove, Richmond.

The ship Bayard, Wood, of this port, was left at Gottenburg May 8.

William S. Nichols,

Informs his Customers in Town and Country,

THAT he has just received from New York, Britannia Tea Pots and tumblers; plated castors: best and common plated candlesticks: decanter labels; bottle stands; a general assortment of jappan'd tea and snuffer Trays; wine waiters; bread basket and tea caddies; silver mounted chaise whips; walking sticks; real windsor soap and wash balls; Morocco pocket, note and pencil books; tortoise shell combs; fancy beads; ear drops; milk of roses; essences; steel pens, &c. with a variety of such other articles as are generally found in a fancy Store.

Just received, in addition to the above, An assortment of Cutlery:—*Also*, Jewelry and Silver Ware as usual.

Newport, June 22, 1810.

Seth & Stephen Yates,

Inform their Friends and the Public in general,

THAT they continue to carry on the Painting and Glazing business in their various branches at their old stand No. 4, Mill-street. They gratefully acknowledge past favours, and solicit the custom of their friends and the public, who, from the neatness and faithfulness of their work, heretofore evinced, may be assured, that nothing on their part shall be wanting to do the same hereafter.

Newport, June 22, 1810.

Notice.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that having formed a connexion in the *BOOK-SELLING* and *STATIONARY* Business, (as well as in the *PRINTING* Business) their Business will in future be conducted under the Firm of

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

They also intend carrying on the BOOK-BINDING Business, and for this purpose have engaged a *real* Workman, who is expected in the course of the next week, when every description of BOOK-BINDING will be executed in the best manner, and upon the most reasonable terms.

L. ROUSMANIERE,
WM. BARBER.

Newport, June 23 1810.

NEW WORKS.

Just received and for Sale at ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's *Book and Sea-Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf, the following new Publications, viz:*—

Campbell's Lectures on systematic Theology and Pulpit Eloquence, 1 vol. 8vo.

The Lake of Killarney, a Novel, by *Anna Maria Porter.*—In 2 vols.

The Village Pastor and his children, a Novel, from the German of *Augustus La Fontaine.*—In 2 vols.

The Works of Mrs. Chapone, now first collected.—In 2 vols. 12mo.

Thacher's new American Dispensatory.—1 vol. 8vo.

Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise, and manœuvres of the French Infantry, issued August 1, 1791, and the manœuvres added, which have been since adopted by the Emperor Napoleon: also, the manœuvres of the Field Artillery with Infantry. By Col. *Irenee Amelot de Lacroix*, late Chief of Brigade in the French service.—In 3 vols. the third vol. consisting of plates.

Newport June 23, 1810.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in pursuance of the ninth article of the Charter of Incorporation, a semi-annual dividend will be declared and paid at this Bank, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, to such persons as may appear by the books of this Institution to be Stockholders therein, on the 25th day of this present June, and according to the Stock standing in their names in said Books on said 25th day of June.

By order of the President & Directors,
W. MARCHANT, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 21, 1810.

Rhode-Island Union Bank.

NOTICE.

A Semi-Annual Dividend will be declared and paid on MONDAY, the 2d day of July, 1810, and on every succeeding day, during Bank hours, until completed, to the Stockholders whose names stand on the books of this institution, on the 25th inst. or to their legal representatives, on which day transfers of Shares cease, until the aforesaid 2d of July.

And on Monday, the 2d of July, at 9 o'clock A. M. a Stockholder's Meeting will be held at their Banking House for the election of Nine Directors for the year ensuing, agreeable to Charter, and for transacting such other business as may be laid before them:

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 20. 1810.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE Directors have this day declared a Dividend of two and an half Dollars on each Share in said Company, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island (during Bank hours) on and after the 2d day of July next, to those persons who have taken out Certificates of the shares they hold, and whose names shall stand upon the Books on that day, as Stockholders, or to such persons as they may authorize to receive the same.

W MARCHANT, *Clerk.*

Newport, June 29, 1810.

☞ Those Stockholders who have not taken out their Certificates, are requested to apply to the Clerk with their Scrip, in order to receive their Certificates, and have their names recorded as Stockholders.

Green Burroughs,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his old stand to the House and shop lately occupied by Mr. *Reuben Cook*, on the east side of Thames-street, opposite Mr. Joseph Lyon's, No 58, where he purposes enlarging his business by a more extensive assortment of Hardware, ship chandlery and Groceries.—He most gratefully acknowledges all past favours, and respectfully solicits a continuance in future; and would be happy to serve his friends, and trade to mutual advantage.

He still continues to collect stock for the paper manufactories and Iron works; gives cash, and a fair price according to qualities, for old junk, canvass, hemp, oakum, cotton and linen rags, scrap and cast Iron, copper, brass, lead, pewter, case and quart bottles.

He has now on hand a variety of ship chandlery, hard-ware and groceries, too tedious to mention—Shall only add—come and see—come and buy cheap.

Newport, June 22, 1810.

CASH,

and the Highest Price, will be given at this Office for any quantity of Sheep-Skins, suitable for Book-Binding.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that for the accommodation of Dealers from the Country, the Subscribers will have stated days of Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, every week, viz.

On TUESDAY's, of English and other Piece *GOODS*, to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

On WEDNESDAY's, of West India and other heavy *GOODS*, to commence at X o'clock A. M.

Advertisements will appear in the papers of the preceding week, describing the articles to be sold; when this is practicable, and the patronage the public have hitherto favoured the establishment with, warrants them in promising, that the regular weekly sale Days, will be made worthy the attention of purchasers.

Sales of Vessels, Real Estate, Furniture, &c. can be made on the same Days at any part of the town, and the strictest attention will be paid to the interests of those who may favour them in this way.

LOPEZ, DEXTER & MILES.

Newport, June 23, 1810

WEEKLY SALES BY AUCTION.

On TUESDAY next at 2 o'clock P. M. at LOPEZ, DEXTER & MILES's,

A large assortment of Piece Goods, viz.—Ginghams, Calicoes, Muslins, Cambrics, Crapes, Sinchaws, Kerseymeres, Broadcloths, Vestings, and 6 cases (first-chop) Company Nankeens. Conditions liberal and sold without reserve.

On WEDNESDAY at X o'clock A. M. at LOPEZ, DEXTER & MILES's,

17 Chests Souchong TEA.
24 do. Hyson-skin ditto.
20 do. Hyson ditto.
3 tons heavy sheathing Paper.
8 Hogsheads Antigua Rum.
10 do. prime Tobacco

And a variety of other Goods. Conditions liberal The above will be sold without reserve, to close a number of Consignments.

Newport, June 23 1810.

Lopez, Dexter, & Miles,

Offer at Private Sale the following fresh imported DRY GOODS, in addition to their former supply,

6 Cases India company yellow Nankeens.
200 pieces do. do. Black Nankins.
300 do. do. do. blue ditto.
4 cases 30 yards Black Sattin.
1 do. 30 do. do. Sarsnets.
1 do. black and coloured Canton Crapes.
1 do. black silk handkerchiefs.
1 do. do. sewing Silk.
2 bales blue Mow Sannahs.

Dimities, vestings, calicoes, cambricks, linen hosiery, India cottons, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, grandeurills, cotton cassimeres, &c. &c.

Newport, June 22, 1810.

FRESH LEMONS.

Just received and for sale at No. 95 Thames-street, A few boxes fresh imported Lisbon LEMONS, in excellent order.

Newport, June 22, 1810.

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Person who called on Capt. BENJAMIN BUNKER some time last Fall at *Barker's Hotel* in Newport, and made enquiries relative to Capt. *JAMES LAWRENCE*, formerly of Nantucket, being unknown to the writer, is requested to address a line to MATTHEW BARNEY, of Nantucket, with any information relating to Capt. *Lawrence's* affairs, which will be gratefully received by said BARNEY

Nantucket, 6th mo 15th, 1810.

ART OF WRITING.

THE Modern improved plan of WRITING, will be taught in this Place.—Application for Terms made to *H. FARRAR*, at Mr. CHAPOTIN's, Thames-Street.

Newport, June 22, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Charlestown, Administrators on the estate of *Elizabeth Jenkins* late of Charlestown, deceased, and having given bonds as the law directs, request all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it to exhibit them.

WILLIAM RHODES, } *Adm'rs.*
JOSHUA CHAMPLIN }

Charlestown, June 21, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of *Arthur Flagg* late of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, request all persons who have any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, to exhibit the same, and those who are indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment to

JOHN STEVENS, } *Executors.*
ARTHUR FLAGG }

Newport, June 21, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Col. *Juba Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that three months longer from the date hereof is allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed commissioners thereon by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in June, July and August next

JOHN HAGADORN } *Com'rs.*
WILLETT CARPENTER }

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN GARDINER, *Executor.*

Middletown, June 18, 1810.

Poetry.

From the MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY.

ON SPRING.

SWEET Spring returning twines the annual wreath,
Breathes the soft zephyr and unfolds the flower,
And nature wakes again
The choral voice of joy.

The meadow smiles in renovated green;
The blooming orchard sheds its rich perfume,
And bursting buds renew
The honours of the grove.

The garden now, where art and nature join
Simplicity, and elegance, and taste,
The province of the fair,
Invites the culturing hand.

But most Spring charms where nature reigns alone
In woody wilds, or on the mountain's side,
Where crimson columbines
And purple violets blow.

Now sinks the sun beyond the western hills;
His setting glory tinging all the clouds
With rich and varying hues,
That mock the pencil's power.

Sweet are the charms of Spring, but doubly sweet
When lingering twilight steals upon the day;
When the mild star of eve
Glows in the blue serene.

While falling dews refresh each drooping flower,
And fragrance mingles with the gentle breeze,
Calm Meditation hails
Her full and chosen hour.

She views in blooming nature, nature's God,
And while his bounties meet each rapture'd sense,
She joins her voice in praise
With angels round his throne.

Circulating Library, and Book-Store.

Wanton & Rathbone,

HAVE removed their Circulating Library from the store No. 93, Thames-Street to their Hat and Paper Hanging store, nearly opposite.—They will speedily enlarge the Circulating Library, by adding to their present collection many works of merit.—All new publications will be for sale or circulation as soon as from the press.—*Just received* A few more sets of the celebrated works of Don Sebastian; Miss Edgeworth's fashionable Tales; Knickerbocker's New-York: Life of a Lover, by Sophia Lee: Vicissitudes, by Mrs. Bennet: the Match Girl by Miss Edgeworth, &c.

BOOKS and STATIONARY, an extensive variety.

The best Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS ever offered for sale in Newport, will be sold at reduced prices. Just received an additional supply of new and fashionable patterns with elegant borders.

Hats of every quality and price. They have just received 2 cases fashionable drab Hats, elegant in [illegible] manner.

Removal.

Samuel W. Vinson,

Respectfully informs his customers and the public.

THAT he has removed from the stand he has occupied for two years past, to No. 93, being one of the range of stores belonging to *Paul M. Mumford*, Esq. a little south of Market-square, on the east side of Thames-street, where all orders for Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. will receive cheerful and prompt attenton.—Past favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 26, 1810.

FOR SALE,
On Sherburne's Wharf.

A QUANTITY of well season'd clear and merchantable BOARDS.—Apply to S. MALBONE,
No. 51. *Thames-Street.*

Newport, May 4, 1810.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On TUESDAY the 3d day of July next, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

THE Estate in Pelham-Street, late the property of Mr. *Charles Handy*, deceased, consisting of a very handsome Dwelling-House store, chaise house, stable, and a large building formerly used for manufacturing soap and candles.—The lot of Land on which said buildings are placed is equal in situation, if not superior to any in the town of Newport, and extends from Pelham-street to Mill-street about 195 feet, with a very handsome yard and garden, and it fronts on Pelham-street about 100 feet. For conditions of sale, and terms of payment apply to Dr *WILLIAM HANDY* of New York, or *BENJAMIN GARDINER*, Esq. of Middletown. (R 1)

Newport, March 30, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newport, That he has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. *James Robinson*, in Pelham-street, and that he intends practising the various branches of the healing Art, in this town. He hopes by an assiduous attention to the duties of his profession, to merit the confidence and patronage of his friends and the public in general.

JOHN R. THURSTON, *M. D.*

Newport, May 12, 1810.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearlash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Teas by the pound; Malt by the bushel or small quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Fire-place of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, May 25, 1810.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE, & CROCKERY,

JUST Received per ships *William & Henry* and *Union*, direct from Liverpool, consisting of
75 Tons assorted English IRON.
3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Tierces assorted Glass WARE, and
20 Crates do. Crockery Ditto, selected particularly for this Market.
2000 wt. No. 1 to 6 English SHOT.
2300 wt. White dry LEAD.
2000 bushels Salt.
50 dozen Porter.

The above will be disposed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN, at their Counting-Room, No. 51, Long Wharf, or by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at his Genuine Grocery and Commission Store, No. 2, Church-street, where every description of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1809.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Has just received and now opening at his store No. 102, *Thames-street.*

TEN Trunks of Ladies Hats and Bonnets comprising about twenty different shapes, which are perfectly new and in point of elegance and quality, far surpass any ever displayed in this town before.—Also 3 cases of children's bonnets of different shapes and qualities, from 75 cents to 4 dollars.

The above Bonnets consist of split straw, silk, willow, cane, sattin and damask dunstable. Also, Mourning bonnets; Bonnets of all descriptions, made at the shortest notice. Dunstable and all kinds of straw trimmings, and bonnet wire, for sale. *Also*, An elegant assortment of English, India, French, Scotch, Dutch and American manufactured Goods, of almost every description, which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Newport April 5, 1810

Groceries—Cheap.

George W. Martin,

Has for Sale an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES at his store No. 2 *Church-street viz:—*

JAMAICA, West-India and New-England } *RUM.*
Cognac and Spanish Brandy, and Geneva.
Madeira, Sherry Lisbon and other *WINES.*
White and brown Sugars.
Loaf and Lump Do.
Batavia and West-India Coffee.
Hyson, Young Hyson Hyson-skin, Campoy, souchong Congo & Bohea } *TEAS.*
Cinnamon, Cloves Cassia Ginger, Mace Nutmegs Pepper Pimento, } *SPICES.*
Sperm, mould and dipt Candles.
London and American Porter.
Spanish and American Cigarrs.
Muscatel, bloom and cask *RAISINS.*
Molasses Flour Chocolate, &c.

ALSO,

40 Crates assorted China and Earthern Ware.
8 Tierces Glass Ware assorted.
Liverpool and blown Salt.
40 Tons English Iron, various sizes.

The above with a variety of other articles too numerous to be inserted, is offered for sale at wholesale and retail on terms unusually favourable [illegible]

Hat Store.

Benj. & S. G. Weaver,

No, 91, *Thames-Street.*

HAVE just received from New-York a great variety of HATS, made of the best materials.—Gentlemen's beaver, castor and plated Hats, of all shapes and sizes: Children's Hats, a great variety.

The public will find it for their interest to call at the above store—where they will find Hats of every price, on the lowest terms.

Newport, April 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have formed a connexion in business, under the Firm of

Sherman, Almy & Sherman,

And have opened a GROCERY STORE, in Market-square, No 9, where almost every description of Groceries will be kept constantly for Sale, and at the lowest possible prices.

ROBERT SHERMAN,
CHRISTOPHER ALMY,
ISAAC SHERMAN, jun.

Newport, 5th mo. 18th, 1810.

Daniel Sheldon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends. That he has on hand, a quantity of excellent Cedar, Clapboards, Cedar Shingles, Pine Shingles, Boards, Plank, Joist, &c. &c. which he will sell cheap, at his old stand on Sherburne's Wharf.

Newport, Dec. 8, 1809.

Opening this Day, at

Zenas Fearing's

Cash Store, No. 11 *&* 12, *Washington square,*

A VARIETY of fashionable China, Earthen and Glass WARE, which he will sell on the most accommodating terms.—Also in store, every description of Genuine Groceries, at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Newport, April 4, 1810.

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of LAND, pleasantly situated for building or for Gardens, in the south part of the town.—For terms, apply to S. DEBLOIS or G. DICKSON.

Newport, June 1, 1810.

TO LET,
And possession given the 15*th of April next.*

THAT large and pleasant HOUSE No. 14. Bridge-street bounded west on second-street, occupied at present by Mr. *John F. Townsend* Said House is very convenient and is supplied with the fountain water. It has also sufficient yard room and a garden, on which stands a stable with every other convenience for a family. For terms apply to CHARLES FRKE.

Newport, August 12, 1809.

Lopez, Dexter, & Miles,

Offer for Sale on favourable terms,

156 Bales Prime Upland Cotton.
94 Casks Rice.
170 Barrels Flour.
22 Hogsheads Tobacco.
30 Butts Lard.
6 Hhds. Hams.
60 Pipes Mason's Gin.
54 Boxes brown } Havanna *SUGARS.*
21 do. white }
117 Chests Souchong TEA.
10 do. Hyson-skin ditto.
7 do. Hyson ditto.
64 do. Bohea ditto.
24,000 lbs. West-India and Batavia Coffee.

ALSO,

In addition to their former supply of DRY GOODS
7 Cases India silks, consisting of Crapes Lustrings and sewing silks.
700 pieces Blue Nankins.
300 do. company Yellow ditto.
3 cases men's sattin beaver Hats.

Newport, April 26, 1810.

New Stationary Office.

Josiah C. Shaw,

Informs the public in general and his friends in particular,

THAT he has opened a small Assortment of the most approved STATIONARY, comprising among other, the following articles, viz:—Paper, foolscap, pot, letter, gilt and black edged, of the various descriptions; Quills, from 75 to 25 cents per bunch; Pocket books from 3 to 4 dollars each; Penknives, an assortment; Backgammon Tables, Scales and Dividers; Ink stands; Sealing wax; sand boxes, wafers, ink in cakes and powder; shaving soap; black lead pencils, &c. &c.—Besides a variety of articles too numerous to menton.—*Also for Sale* The genuine English permanent Ink, for marking Linen, and a constant supply of the celebrated three slit steel Pens; all which will be sold at the Boston retailing prices.—*Call and see.*

Exchange and Lottery Office,
No. 118, *Thames-street.*

Newport, April 13, 1810.

Mein & Rogers,

No. 77, *Thames street opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee House offer at Wholesale.*

THIRTY boxes best Havanna Sugar.
Jamaica Sugar by the hogshead or barrel.
Antigua and Jamaica Rum.
A Quantity of Coffee.
Ten Casks Rice.
Eighty barrels Pork and a few barrels Beef.
A few Qr-casks Sherry Wine of the first quality.
Teas, by the Chest, &c. &c. &c.

Likewise the above Articles by retail, together with a complete and extensive Assortment of Groceries, on terms accommodating to purchasers.

Newport Feb. 8, 1810.

Daniel Rogers, & Co.

No. 108 *Thames-street offer for sale at wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms.*

A VERY elegant and extensive Assortment of Glass and crockery WARE opened. Also, 6 Crates assorted Glass, and 6 do. Crockery Ware unopened.—Likewise a general assortment of *GROCERIES*, comprising every article in that

Newport Feb. 8, 1810.

FOR SALE

By the Subscribers at their Store

EIGHT Hogsheads Virginia Tobacco: 150 quintals freights and 150 ditto shoal Fish: Spanish Brandy by the pipe: Superfine Flour: loaf powdered and brown Sugar: mess and prime Beef by the barrel: coarse and fine Salt: Bar Iron: Spike and nail rods: Russia and Ravens Duck: Cordage: Sheathing Paper: Tar: Nails of all kinds; Anchors: Camboose: Oars: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN ENNIS, & Co.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1810.

Bowen & Ennis,

Hereby inform the Public

THAT they have taken *DAVID BOWEN* into Co-partnership, and will hereafter transact business under the firm of *BOWEN ENNIS, & Co.*

Newport March 30 1810.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber,

THIRTY Barrels new RICE and twenty Bags short staple COTTON both of which articles are of the first quality

THOMAS D. STALL.

Newport, May 19, 1810.

Daniel W. Barker,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general.

THAT he has for Sale Cordage of all dimensions.—Bolt-rope and Cables made at short notice. His stock is St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp, and he does not make in his rope-walk any kind of white work which takes every pound of fine hemp, and leaves the coarse hemp or cordage. Any Merchant who turns into his rope walk hemp, may rely upon having the whole of it manufactured agreeably to his directions, as he never selects the fine hemp in order to load his shelves with every kind of white work. Those Merchants who may please to give him their custom, their favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, March 23, 1810.

TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden No. 182 Thames-street lately occupied by Col. *Thomas D. Stall.*—Immediate possession will be given.—For further particulars and terms apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport May 18 1810.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE pleasantly situated in Washington-street, on Easton's Point, marked No. 1, and lately occupied by Capt Joshua Appleby—The House is in good repair—For terms, apply to JAMES TOWNSEND.

Newport, Jan. 26, 1810.

SHIP CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store, on Handy's Wharf offer for sale, on good terms, Bar Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1 to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8 7-8 and inch square—Stoves Camboose and Anchors of various sizes; Linseed and Hemp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar Pitch Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spike and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received*, 2300 bushels Bonavilla Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 3, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale, at his Store on his Wharf next North of the Ferry Wharf.

TAR, Pitch Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail; and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel; 10 casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles just landed from North-Carolina; Also [illegible] quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.—*Also*, Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; [illegible] Sable Iron, suitable on carriages for South America's trade, well assorted; 1000 bushels Liverpool Salt; Fine Shingles.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, October 20, 1809.

New Goods.

Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 102, *Thames-street.*

HAS just received in addition to his former stock, a general assortment of fresh imported Spring and Summer DRY GOODS, which he will sell at prices unusually cheap.

NOTICE.

All indebted to him, either by Note or Book-Account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the 1st of September next.—All persons having demands against him, are requested to call and receive their money.

Newport, May 26, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE CHAMPLIN, of Newport, Merchant, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Executor.*

Newport, Rhode-Island, Dec. 15, 1809.

THE Subscribers Executors of the last Will and Testament of MOSES SEIXAS, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, having taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds according to law, request all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make payment to

JOCHEBED SEIXAS }
BENJAMIN SEIXAS } *Executors.*

Newport Feb. 5, 1810.

THE Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of MOSES SEIXAS, late of Newport, aforesaid, Merchant, deceased, whose estate hath been represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to exhibit and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend for that purpose, at the Office of Gold S. Silliman, in said Newport, on the second Monday of the present, and of each succeeding month, during said term.

WILLIAM ENGS,
GOLD S. SILLIMAN, } *Com'rs.*

Newport, Feb. 5, 1810.

TO BE LET,
And immediate possession given

THE Shop in front of the House No. 124 Thames-street, lately improved by Mr. Thomas Clarke, Tailor. An excellent stand for business.

Also to be Let, The House and appurtenances in Middletown, lately improved by *Carder Hazard.*

Also, for Sale, The House aforesaid, together with the Farm on which it stands. For terms as to either of the above, apply to

JOSIAH C. SHAW,
No. 110, *Thames-Street.*

Newport, March 23, 1810.

Feather Beds & Feathers.

LIVE Geese Geese and Fowl FEATHERS, kept constantly for Sale by

ABRAHAM BARKER,
No. 1 *Charles-street.*

Newport, Jan. 4, 1810.

FOR SALE,

7000 bushels Cadiz SALT, of a superior quality. by

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, April 28, 1810.

TO LET,

THE Stable and Chaise-House late the property of *George Champlin* Esq. deceased.—*Also for Sale*, A quantity of Hay in said Stable—For terms enquire of

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, Feb 6, 1810.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town. *Also*, The House No 202, in the same street, at present occupied by *Mr. Horatio S. Dexter* Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his store next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1809.